## 安徽石蒜和中国石蒜染色体核型的分析

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#### 一、引言

石蒜属Lycoris Herb.全世界约有20多种,其中已做过细胞染色体计数 者 计 有17种。本文继红蓝石蒜 Lycoris haywardii Traub 和 换 锦 花 L. sprengeri Comes ex Baker [1]以及长筒石蒜L. longituba Y. Hsu et Fan,玫瑰红石蒜 L. rosea Traub et Moldenke,石蒜 L. radiata (L' Hèr.) Herb.和矮小石蒜L. radiata var. pumila Grey (以上均待发表)之后,对安徽石 蒜L. anhweiensis Y. Hsu et Fan 和中国石蒜L. chinensis Traub 的染色体进行计数和核型的描述和分析,旨在为今后探讨石蒜属 的 核型进化和种系发生提供必要的资料。

#### 二、材料和方法

本试验所用安徽石蒜的材料系采自南京中山植物园,凭证标本一俞志 洲025, 现已移栽于杭州植物园。中国石蒜系来自杭州植物园的栽培材料,凭证标本一俞 志 洲003。以上标本均存放于杭州植物园标本室。

将鳞茎水培发根,待长至1厘米左右,剪下置于0.2%秋水仙素溶液中在室温下预处理2-4小时,水洗数次后加1:3的醋酸酒精固定液固定20小时,水洗数次后移至1NHCl中在60°C下水解6-10分钟,水洗后再以改良石碳酸品红染色液染色15分钟以上,切取根尖用染色液或45%的醋酸压片。染色体核型分析按常规方法进行。

### 三、结果和讨论

根尖细胞的观察结果表明安徽石蒜和中国石蒜的染色体数 目 均 为 2n=16 (图 1 和

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图 1 安徽石蒜 Lycoris anhweiensis Y. Hsu et Fan 的染色体核型 (2n = 16) 放大1500倍。



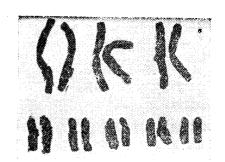


图 2 中国石蒜 Lycoris chinensis Traub 的染色体核型 (2n = 16) 放大1600倍。

根据Bose[3,4] 关于中国石蒜核型的报道, 除了 6 个V形大染色体外还发现有 1 — 2 个 v 形小染色体, 因而其染色体组成为K (2n) = 16 = 6 V + 2 v + 8 I 或 6 V + 1 v + 9 I ,而且偶而还发现有K (2n) = 15 = 7 V + 1 v + 7 I 的情况。但我们从未发现有v 形,次色体存在。

关于石蒜属核型进化的趋势,Inariyama[6],Stebbins[9]特别是Jones[7]都主张染色体融合理论 (fusion theory),认为属的染色体基数为X=11,而那些具两型性染色体的种都是由 2n=22、具 I 形染色体的祖先种通过相继的罗伯逊氏易位(Robertsonian translocation) 成V形染色体而衍生的。按此理论,则安徽石蒜和中国石 蒜在核型进化中的地位显然较高,仅次于核型中V形染色体数最多(7—10条)的忽地笑L-aurea (L' Hèr.) Herb.和L-traubii Caldwell。

表 1

安徽石蒜和中国石蒜二倍体染色体核型分析的结果 染色体总长度:安徽石蒜126.33微米;中国石蒜116.26微米

分类群	染色体编号	染色体长度 (微米)			相对长度	臂 比		染色体类型	
		长臂	短臂	绝对长度	(%)	长臂/短臂	短臂/绝对长度	Levan等[8] 分类标准	Darlington[5] 分类标准
Lycoris anhweiensis 蝗ບ徽名 Y. Hsu et Fan	1	14.38	13.13	27.51	21.78	1.10	0.48	m	v
	2	12.57	11.40	23.97	19.97	1.10	0.48	m	v
	3	11.98	11.20	23.18	18.35	1.07	0.48	m	v
	4	11.23	0.68	11.91	9.43	16.51	0.06	t	I
	5	10.48	0.41	10.89	8.62	25.56	0.04	t <sup>sat</sup>	I
	6	9.66	0.39	10.05	7.96	24.77	0.04	tsat	I
	7	9.23	0.45	9.68	7.66	20.51	0.05	<sub>t</sub> snt	I
	8	8.55	0.59	9.14	7.24	14.49	0.06	t	I
中国石蒜	1	12.40	11.26	23.66	20.35	1.10	0.48	m	v
	2	11.60	10.48	22.08	18.99	1.11	0.47	m	v
	3	10.78	9.93	20.61	17.73	1.10	0.48	m	v
Lycoris chinensis Traub	4	11.00	0.60	11.60	9.98	18.33	0.05	<sub>t</sub> sat	I
	5	10.08	0.43	10.51	9.04	23.44	0.04	t	I
	6	9.41	0.38	9.79	8.42	24.76	0.04	t <sup>sat</sup>	I
	7	8.92	0.39	9.31	8.01	22.87	0.04	t	I
	8	8.38	0.32	8.70	7.48	26.19	0.04	t	I

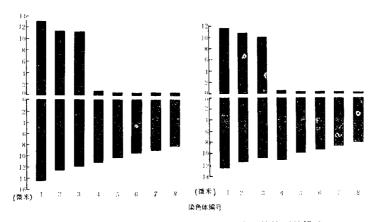


图 3 安徽石蒜 (左)和中国石蒜 (右)染色体核型的模式图

尽管安徽石蒜和中国石蒜的核型极为相似,但它们在分类上属于不同的亚属。前者属于整齐花亚属 Subgenus Symmanthus Traub et Moldenke,后者属于石蒜亚属Subgenus Lycoris,两者在花冠形态上区别明显。这种情况也同样表现在属内其它一些种的关系上。这说明染色体核型的专化与花部形态性状的变异之间并不存在直接的相关性。

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# KARYOTYPE ANALYSES IN LYCORIS ANHWEIENSIS AND L. CHINENSIS

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#### **Abstract**

The present paper deals with a study of the karyotypes of two species of the genus Lycoris Herb. — L. anhweiensis Y. Hsu et Fan and L. chinensis Traub. The number of chromosomes in root-tip cell of these two species has

been found to be K(2n)=16 (Fig. 1 and 2), both species exhibited bimodal karyotypes with 6 V-shaped and 10 I (rod) -shaped chromosomes each. According to Levan et al. (8), the karyotype formulas of L. anhweiensis and L. chinensis are therefore K(2n)=16=6m+4t+6t(SAT) and K(2n)=16=6m+6t+2t (SAT) respectively. The chromosome count and karyotype of the former species is reported for the first time.

Upon a comparison of the karyotype data shown in Table 1, it is found that these two species are very similar in both arm ratio and total length of chromosomes, but differ from each other in the number of satellites. But the recording of satellites is problematical because they are often very variable in appearance, and it is not always possible to obtain consistent results. The presence of "small v" type chromosomes reported by Bose (3,4) in the karyotype of L. chinensis have not been found in our observations.

Inariyama<sup>(6)</sup>, Stebbins<sup>(6)</sup>, and Jones<sup>(7)</sup> in particular have held that 11 be the basic chromosome number and a phylogenetic decrease in chromosome number through successive Robertsonian translocation be the predominant trend of karyotype evolution in *Lycoris*. In this case, *L. anhweiensis* and *L. chinensis* should be considered as taxa which are highly specialized in karyotype evolution of the genus.

Yet the above two species differ remarkably with respect to their floral sturctures, and according to Traub's classification, they belong to two different subgenera. This shows that increasing karyotypical specialization is not always associated with increasing morphological specialization, particularly with respect to floral characteristics in the genus *Lycoris*.